1	2	3	4
17	Nagaland	14.74	7.60
18	Orissa	557.70	515.25
19	Punjab	29.93	38.57
20	Rajasthan	426.66	357.29
21	Sikkim	8.19	10.14
22	Tamil Nadu	853.62	712.59
23	Tripura	22.04	23.41
24	Uttar Pradesh	1779.57	1739.18
25	West Bengal	563.81	401.03
26	A & N Islands	3.27	1.32
27	D & N Haveli	2.73	1.49
28	Daman & Diu	1 63	0.59
29	Lakshadweep	2 62	1.97
30	Pondicherry	5.16	3.92
	TOTAL:	10390.95	9540.62

*Provisional

Classification of developed villages in Punjab

6005. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH MANN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many villages in Punjab have been classified as 'developed villages' (UNNAT GRAM);

(b) what is the target for the same during 1994-95; and

(c) what was the target for 1993-94 and the actual implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI PATEL): (a) to (c) As per Rural Development Programmes being implemented in various States including Punjab, no such classification is made.

Report of the Committee on DDP and DPAP

6006. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1518 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd March, 1994 and state by when the technical Committee on DPAP and DDP appointed under the Chairmanship of Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao to widen the scope of Desert Development Programme/ Drought-Prone Area Programme in the country is likely to submit its report to Government, indicating whether suggestions have also been invited

memorandum received from State Governments including Rajasthan etc. for consideration of Committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): The Technical Committee on Desert Development Programme and Drought Prone Areas Programme constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. C. H. Hanumantha Rao has submitted its report to the Government on 23rd April, 1994. The Committee in its report has indicated that it had invited suggestions from all the programme states on its terms of references and the same were received from all the states including Rajasthan except from Bihar.

Employment for the Rural people under JRY/IAY in Gujarat

6007. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Jawahar Rojgar Yojana (JRY)/Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) recently to make it more effective to generate employment for the Rural people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total funds earmarked for 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 for Gujarat, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) A Statement I is enclosed. (*See* below).

(c) A Statement II is enclosed

Statement

The following major changes have been made with regard to the utilisation of funds and effective functioning of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), with effect from 1993-94:—

(i) Seventy five per cent of the funds allocated under JRY in a year, subject to a minimum of Rs. 2546 crores, which was the revised Budget allocation for JRY for the year 1992-93, will be utilised for the implementation of JRY throughout the country broadly on the guidelines now prescribed.

(ii) The funds under JRY will be continued to be allocated to the States|UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in the State| UT to the total rural poor in the country from the latest available poverty estimates based on the results of latest National Sample Survey Organisation's survey in this regard. From the State to the district, the allocation of funds would, however, be made on the index of backwardness formulated on the basis of equal weightage to the proportion of SC|ST population in a district to the total SC/ ST population in the State and inverse of per capita production of agricultural workers.

(iii) The sub-schemes of JRY viz., Million Wells Scheme (MWS) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) would continue. However, earmarking of funds for MWS will be increased from existing 20% to 30% and its coverage extends to non-SC|ST poor small and marginal farmers subject to the condition that benefits in financial terms to the non-SC/STs do not exceed 10 per cent of the total allocation under JRY. Similarly, earmarking of funds at the national level for construction of houses under JRY will be increased from 6